United Nations S/AC.50/2007/39

Security Council

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5 March 2007

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 23 February 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to submit to the Council a report pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 1737 (2006) on the steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to implement paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 17 of the above-mentioned resolution (see annex).

07-25914 (E) 080307 160307

Annex to the note verbale dated 23 February 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

[Original: Russian]

Information from the Republic of Kazakhstan submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1737 (2006)

The Republic of Kazakhstan supported Security Council resolution 1737 (2006), which was adopted on 23 December 2006. Pursuant to paragraph 19 of the resolution and with reference to documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815, we wish to report the following steps taken by the Government of Kazakhstan with a view to implementing the resolution effectively.

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan conducts ongoing monitoring of the circulation of all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology which could contribute to the nuclear activities of other States involving enrichment, reprocessing or heavy water, or the possible development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan neither concludes treaties and agreements nor supplies materials, equipment, goods or technology which could contribute to the development of the nuclear programmes of any State.

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan does not issue export licences to the Islamic Republic of Iran, nor does it issue permits for the re-export of products that are subject to export control.

The Republic of Kazakhstan consistently advocates constructive cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

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Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 23 February 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to transmit Switzerland's report on the implementation of the aforementioned resolution (see annex).

07-25938 (E) 160307 190307

Annex to the note verbale dated 23 February 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

[Original: French]

Report submitted by Switzerland pursuant to Security Council resolution 1737 (2006)

In accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Switzerland recognizes the right of each State to the peaceful use of nuclear energy and rejects the proliferation of all forms of nuclear weapons. It is firmly in favour of a diplomatic solution to the dispute surrounding the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while hoping that the measures adopted by the Security Council in resolution 1737 (2006) (hereinafter referred to as "the resolution") may help to persuade the Iranian Government to comply with resolutions 1696 (2006) and 1737 (2006) and with the steps required by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

With a view to implementing the provisions of the resolution, the Federal Council (the Swiss Government) adopted an ordinance instituting measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran (hereinafter referred to as "the ordinance") on 14 February 2007.* The legal basis for the ordinance, which entered into force on 15 February 2007, is the Federal Act of 22 March 2002 on the Implementation of International Sanctions.

In paragraph 19 of the resolution, the Security Council requests all Member States to report on steps taken with a view to implementing paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 17. In detail, Switzerland has taken the steps set out below.

Paragraph 3

Pursuant to article 1, paragraph 1, of the ordinance, "the supply, sale and transfer to the Islamic Republic of Iran of the goods, including technology and software, listed in annex 1 are prohibited". Annex 1 contains references to other legislative instruments, namely the ordinance of 25 June 1997 on the control of goods, the ordinance of 10 December 2004 on nuclear energy and the ordinance of 25 February 1998 on war materiel. Taken together, these ordinances cover all the goods included in the list of nuclear goods of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and those governed by the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), set out in documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815. The supply, sale and transfer of the goods exempted under paragraphs 3 (b) (i) and (ii) and 3 (c) of the resolution are excluded from the prohibition set out in article 1, paragraph 1, of the ordinance.

Paragraph 4

As a participating State of NSG, Switzerland has legislation enabling effective control of dual-use goods within the scope of NSG. The provisions of the Control of Goods Act of 13 December 1996 and of the ordinance on the control of goods are fully applicable to the goods listed in the IAEA circular INFCIRC/254/Rev.7/Part 2,

* The statutory instruments referred to in the communication are on file with the Secretariat and are available for consultation.

which is contained in document S/2006/814. In addition, the ordinance on the control of goods allows for the prohibition of the export of goods not included in the control lists ("catch-all" clause). Pursuant to article 4 of the ordinance on the control of goods, in conjunction with article 7 of the Federal Act on War Materiel, the export of all goods is prohibited where the exporter knows that the goods are or may be intended for the development, production or use of weapons of mass destruction or their delivery systems.

Paragraph 5

As a participating State of NSG and MTCR, Switzerland is fully implementing the guidelines of both entities. For goods which are governed by the ordinance on the control of goods but of which the export to the Islamic Republic of Iran is not prohibited by the ordinance instituting measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iranian end-user must submit a written undertaking to the competent Swiss authorities that the latter have the right to verify the end-use and end-use location of the goods supplied. Moreover, article 4, paragraph 1, of the ordinance provides that Switzerland shall notify the relevant Security Council committee and IAEA of the supply of the goods, in accordance with paragraph 5 (c) of the resolution.

Paragraph 6

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 1 of the ordinance prohibit the provision of all types of services, including financial services, brokering services and technical training, and of financial resources or investments related to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture or use of goods of which the export to the Islamic Republic of Iran is prohibited.

Paragraph 7

Pursuant to article 1, paragraph 2, of the ordinance, the procurement from the Islamic Republic of Iran of goods controlled by NSG or MTCR is prohibited. The goods in question are listed in annex 2 to the ordinance, which contains the necessary references to the ordinance on the control of goods, the ordinance on nuclear energy and the ordinance on war materiel.

Paragraph 8

This paragraph is directed at the Islamic Republic of Iran and is not applicable to Switzerland.

Paragraph 10

Annex 3 to the ordinance lists the 12 Iranian natural persons and 10 Iranian entities designated by the Security Council in the annex to the resolution. Pursuant to article 4, paragraph 2, of the ordinance, Switzerland shall notify the relevant Security Council committee of any entry into or transit through Switzerland of the natural persons listed in annex 3.

Paragraph 12

Article 2 of the ordinance provides for the freezing of assets and economic resources owned or controlled by the persons, enterprises and entities listed in annex 3. Making assets or economic resources available is also prohibited.

Paragraph 17

Since 2004, Switzerland has been implementing a preventive programme known as "Prophylax", the aim of which is to raise awareness among enterprises, research institutions, universities and polytechnic colleges in Switzerland of the associated problems of proliferation and economic espionage. Under the programme, the entities mentioned above are being made aware that the teaching or training of nationals of certain countries in sensitive disciplines may contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems.

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Security Council

Distr.: Gene
5 March 20

Original: Engl

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 23 February 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Belarus to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Belarus to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and, in accordance with operative paragraph 19 of the resolution, has the honour to convey the following.

All competent national authorities have been promptly informed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus of the measures that shall be undertaken in accordance with operative paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and 17 of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006).

The lists of items, materials, equipment, goods and technology set out in documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815 are incorporated into the national export control legislation of the Republic of Belarus. The authorities of the Republic of Belarus have undertaken necessary measures to prevent the supply, sale or transfer as well as provision of any technical, professional, financial assistance related to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture or use of the above-mentioned items, materials, equipment, goods and technology as stipulated in operative paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of resolution 1737 (2006).

All persons or entities designated by the resolution are included by the competent national authorities into the relevant lists. This means that they are subject to the measures envisaged by operative paragraphs 10 and 12 of resolution 1737 (2006).

The provisions regarding control over specialized teaching or training and envisaged in operative paragraph 17 of the resolution are regulated by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

07-25920 (E) 130307

United Nations S/AC.50/2007/42

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 March 2007

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 22 February 2007 from the Permanent Mission of the Slovak Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Slovak Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and has the honour to inform the latter about the steps taken by the Government of the Slovak Republic to ensure implementation of the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned resolution.

The Council of the European Union, in its conclusions adopted on 22 January 2007, welcomed the measures imposed by resolution 1737 (2006) and called on all countries to implement the measures in full and without delay. Ministers agreed that the European Union should prevent the export to and import from Iran of the goods on the lists of the Nuclear Suppliers Group and Missile Technology Control Regime; ban transactions with and freeze the assets of individuals and entities covered by the criteria in resolution 1737 (2006); and take measures to prevent Iranian nationals from studying proliferation sensitive subjects within the EU.

The EU immediately initiated the preparation of legal instruments implementing provisions of resolution 1737 (2006). On 12 February 2007 the Council politically endorsed a draft Common Position concerning restrictive measures against Iran. Preparations are under way to adopt without delay a Council regulation.

The Slovak Republic, as a member State of the European Union, has been taking part in the preparation of the European Union's legal instruments implementing provisions of resolution 1737 (2006) in full. After the adoption of the relevant European Union Council regulation, all legal instruments will be automatically applied to the Slovak national legislation. The European Union's legal instruments will ensure consistent implementation by member States and they are also necessary for full Slovak implementation.

The Slovak Republic is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Our long-standing policy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery is an integral part of Slovak foreign policy.

07-25926 (E) 120307

On the national level, the Slovak Republic has introduced into domestic legislation a wide range of measures designed to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and dual-use goods and technologies as well. The legislation is fully compatible with appropriate European Union principles of control of exports relating to dual-use goods and technologies. The most important relevant legislative toolbox are Act 21/2007, of January 2007, laying down conditions for control of imports, exports and brokering activities relating to goods and technologies subject to international control regimes — Australia Group, Nuclear Suppliers Group, Act 179/1998 on trading in military materials and Act 130/1998 on peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

At the executive level, the implementation of measures related to export control of dual-use goods and technologies is handled by a number of institutions such as the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Customs Authority and the Nuclear Regulatory Authority. Coordination between the above-mentioned institutions is ensured by definition of their mandate in the relevant implementation of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006).

On 4 January 2007 the Customs Authority of the Slovak Republic approved the concept of dual-use goods control with the intention to improve the process in all areas of the control of sensitive goods.

The Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic, in cooperation with the Slovak Business and Industrial Chamber, organizes seminars and workshops allowing the participants to improve their knowledge of directives on export and re-export control, as well as on the creation of databases of unreliable companies, individuals and controlled (critical) items.

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Security Council

Distr.: General
1 March 2007

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 26 February 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Poland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Republic of Poland in accordance with paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006).

07-25932 (E) 130307

Annex to the note verbale dated 26 February 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report to the Security Council Committee established in accordance with Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) on steps undertaken by the Republic of Poland in order to implement the provisions of the resolution

On the national level the Republic of Poland has undertaken the following measures in order to implement Security Council resolution 1737 (2006).

1. The relevant government agencies have been instructed to undertake all appropriate measures in order to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006).

2. In order to meet the requirements of the resolution with regard to prevent the supply, sale or transfer of all items, materials, equipment, goods and technologies referred to in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6 of the resolution, Poland applies governmental *Regulation imposing measures to prohibit and restrict the circulation of goods of strategic importance to the security of the Nation* of 23 November 2004. Iran has been covered by Annex 2 of the above-mentioned Regulation. The said Annex contains the *List of Countries covered by the restrictions of export from the territory of the Republic of Poland*. The restriction of export is based upon the requirement for the exporter to obtain the consent of the Council of Ministers every time the transfer of goods of the strategic importance to the national security is to be conducted.

3. Poland carried out a survey in regard to Iranian nationals who are staying in Poland for educational purposes. There were no cases of studying with regard to *"disciplines which would contribute to Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities and development of nuclear weapon delivery systems"*. Nevertheless Poland will exercise vigilance in regard to this matter and will keep this issue under constant scrutiny.

4. Poland has instructed its appropriate authorities to exercise vigilance regarding entry into or transit through its territory of individuals designated in the annex to resolution 1737 (2006). No cases of entry or transit of the above-mentioned individuals were reported.

Moreover, on the European Union level, the following measures have been undertaken:

1. In its conclusions adopted on 22 January 2007, the Council of the European Union welcomed the measures in resolution 1737 and called on all countries to implement the measures in full and without delay. Ministers agreed that the European Union should prevent the export to and import from Iran of the goods on the lists of the Nuclear Suppliers Group and Missile Technology Control Regime; ban transactions with and freeze the assets of individuals and entities covered by the criteria in resolution 1737 (2006); and take measures to prevent Iranian nationals from studying proliferation sensitive subjects within the European Union.

2. The European Union immediately initiated the preparation of legal instruments implementing the provisions of resolution 1737 (2006). On 12 February 2007, the Council politically endorsed a draft common position concerning restrictive measures against Iran (doc. 6234/07). Preparations are under way to adopt without delay a Council regulation. Further information will be provided to the Security Council once the common position and regulation have been adopted.

3. The Republic of Poland actively participates in the drafting process of the final text of the Council of the European Union regulation concerning restrictive measures against Iran that will be adopted following Security Council resolution 1737 (2006).

4. Freezing of the assets of individuals and entities covered by the criteria set out in resolution 1737 (2006) will take place on the basis of the European Union Council regulation, which will be applied directly in Poland.

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Security Council

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6 March 2007
English
Original: Spanish

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 28 February 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and has the honour to submit information on action taken by the Government of Peru in implementation of the provisions of this resolution.

In order to comply with the provisions of the resolution, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru circulated the document in a timely manner to the various sectors concerned, including the President of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior, the Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute, the Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Pension Fund Administrators, the Superintendency of Tax Administration and Customs and the judiciary.

To date, no transactions or activities calling for effective implementation of the measures set out in resolution 1737 (2006) have been identified.

With regard to paragraph 12, the Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Pension Fund Administrators has indicated that it has requested all Peruvian financial institutions to submit to it any information on the opening or activity of accounts belonging to persons listed in the annex to resolution 1737 (2006).

In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed all consulates of Peru to check visa requests submitted by citizens of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the list of persons included in the annex to resolution 1737 (2006) so that the measures called for in this resolution can be taken.

07-26141 (E) 130307 140307

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Security Council

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6 March 2007

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Letter dated 1 March 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Please refer to paragraph 19 of resolution 1737 (2006), requesting Member States to inform the Security Council of the steps they have taken to implement the provisions specified therein.

In this regard, I am pleased to submit the national report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) (see annex).

(*Signed*) Vanu Gopala **Menon**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

07-26165 (E) 140307

Annex to the letter dated 1 March 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

National report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006)

1. Singapore supports United Nations Security Council resolution 1737 imposing sanctions on the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this regard, Singapore has the relevant legislative framework that will enable us to meet our obligations under resolution 1737.

National legislative measures

2. Singapore has in place various legislative measures to impose the sanctions stipulated under resolution 1737. These are the Strategic Goods (Control) Act, the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act, the United Nations Act, the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act, the Merchant Shipping Act, and the Immigration Act.

3. Through these legislative measures (to be described in greater detail below) Singapore is able to implement the various provisions of resolution 1737 in the following manner:

OP 3 — through a combination of the United Nations Act, the Strategic Goods (Control) Act, the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act, and the Merchant Shipping Act;

OP 4 — through a combination of the United Nations Act, the Strategic Goods (Control) Act, the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act, and the Merchant Shipping Act;

OP 5 — through a combination of the Strategic Goods (Control) Act, and the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act;

OP 6 — through a combination of the United Nations Act and the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act;

OP 7 — through a combination of the United Nations Act, the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act, and the Merchant Shipping Act;

OP 9 — through the Regulation of Imports and Exports Act;

OP 10 — through the Immigration Act;

OP 12 — through a combination of the United Nations Act and the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act; and

OP 17 — through the United Nations Act.

Strategic Goods (Control) Act

4. As part of its efforts to help curb the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Singapore implemented in January 2003 a robust and enhanced export control system that would support global efforts to curb the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Strategic Goods (Control) Act regulates the export, re-export, trans-shipment and transit of goods related to weapons of mass

destruction, as well as controls on brokering and Intangible Transfers of Technology (ITT), which is a unique feature yet to be implemented in many export control systems in the world. Most importantly, there is a catch-all provision that allows Singaporean authorities to enforce export control laws on items that are intended for weapons of mass destruction end use but have not been included in our control list. Wide powers are also given to law enforcement officers for arrest, search and seizure. The Act imposes heavy penalties for parties involved in transferring or brokering the transfers of strategic goods or technology. A first-time offender can be subjected to a maximum fine of S$100,000 (or even more, depending on the value of the goods or technology concerned) or a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment, or both.

5. Singapore Customs is the National Authority for the implementation of the Strategic Goods (Control) Act. Singapore Customs processes all permit applications, registers and audits arms brokers, conducts industry outreach and public awareness programmes and enforces the Act and its Regulations on violations of strategic goods control. Enforcement is based on both timely and reliable intelligence and risk management assessment.

6. Singapore is continually monitoring its system and will make further refinements to it, be they in terms of control lists or procedures, where necessary. In this regard, Singapore has decided to expand our strategic goods control lists to include all items from the four multilateral non-proliferation regimes — the Australia Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime — with effect from January 2008. Singapore Customs has been conducting regular outreach sessions to educate industries on the Singaporean strategic goods control system. Participants are reminded of the need to exercise due diligence, particularly with regard to goods originating from or destined to the countries and entities that are listed in the lists compiled under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

7. Specifically, the Strategic Goods (Control) Act allows Singapore to implement the sanctions at OPs 3(a)-(c), 4(a)-(b), 5(a)-(b), and 7 of resolution 1737 by controlling the export, re-export, trans-shipment and transit of items specified in these paragraphs to Iran, through our territories, or of any other items that could contribute to Iran's enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. Singapore is also in the process of amending the Strategic Goods (Control) Act to allow for the release of information to the Committee and the IAEA, as covered by OP 5(c) and 5(d) respectively.

Regulation of Imports and Exports Act

8. The Regulation of Imports and Exports Act and its Regulations provide the framework under which Singapore regulates and controls general imports and exports. It also regulates controls on countries under Security Council embargo and certification of the Import Certificate and Delivery Verification system which regulates controlled items from originating countries for end-users in Singapore.

9. Specifically, the regulation of Imports and Exports Act and Regulation will allow Singapore to implement the sanctions at OPs 3(a)-(d), 4(a)-(c), 5(a)-(b), 7 and 9 by controlling the import and export of items specified in these paragraphs. Singapore is also in the process of amending the Regulation of Imports and Exports

Act to allow for the release of information to the Committee and the IAEA, as covered by OP 5(c) and 5(d) respectively.

United Nations Act

10. The United Nations Act was enacted in October 2001 to enable the Singapore Government to give effect to binding decisions of the United Nations Security Council through subsidiary legislation, in areas not covered by existing legislation, without the need to enact additional primary legislation. Regulations made under this Act have force of law and entail criminal penalties, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law apart from the Singapore Constitution. These Regulations apply to all persons and entities in Singapore and may be extended to Singapore citizens outside Singapore.

11. A new Regulation under the United Nations Act, currently in draft form, will criminalize the supplying, selling or transferring to Iran whether directly or indirectly, of any of the items in OP 3 and OP 4 of the resolution by persons or entities in Singapore and, Singapore citizens outside Singapore or by using Singapore flagged vessels or aircraft. The Regulations will also implement OP 7 by criminalizing the procurement of the items referred to in S/2006/814 and S/2006/815 from Iran by Singapore nationals or using Singapore flagged vessels or aircraft.

12. The Regulation will further criminalize the provision of technical assistance or training, financial assistance, or investment, brokering or other services, or transfer of financial resources or services as covered under OP 6. In addition, the Regulation will also impose an asset freeze on all relevant assets covered under OP 12, other than assets in the hands of financial institutions, of the List of persons or entities in the annex of the resolution. Assets in the possession of financial institutions will be frozen pursuant to Regulations made under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act — see next section.

13. The Regulation will also prohibit the specialized teaching or training to Iranian nationals in Singapore or by Singapore citizens outside Singapore, of disciplines which would contribute to the proliferation of sensitive nuclear activities or development of nuclear weapon delivery systems by Iran, as covered under OP 17.

Monetary Authority of Singapore Act

14. Under section 27A of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act, the Monetary Authority of Singapore may issue Regulations to require financial institutions to comply with Singapore's obligations under the United Nations Security Council resolutions. A new Regulation under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act, currently in draft form, will impose an asset freeze on all relevant assets covered under OP 12. Financial institutions in Singapore will also be prohibited from providing financial assistance, investment, brokering or other financial services, transferring financial resources or services as covered in OP 6. Any financial institution found to be in breach of the Regulations will be guilty of an offence and be liable on conviction to a fine.

Merchant Shipping Act

15. Under section 43 of the Merchant Shipping Act, the Maritime Port Authority of Singapore may close the registry of a Singapore ship and cancel its certificate of

registry. This statutory provision may be invoked in appropriate cases to enforce the relevant portions of Security Council resolution 1737. In order to inform and remind our ship-owners of Singapore registered ships to observe the sanctions, the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore has issued Shipping Circular No. 2 of 2007 dated 5 January 2007 for their compliance.

Immigration Act

16. The Immigration Act sets the legal boundaries for the movement of persons into and out of Singapore. Under Section 7 of the Immigration Act, no one has an automatic right of entry into Singapore apart from Singapore citizens. Under Section 6, unless exempted by an order made under Section 56, foreign visitors to Singapore have to be issued with a valid pass before they are allowed entry. As part of the entry procedures, they are screened against the Immigration & Checkpoint Authority's blacklist database during entry clearance. Persons so designated by the Committee established under the resolution or by the Security Council can be denied entry and returned to their last port of embarkation in accordance with international practice.

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Security Council

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6 March 2007

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 1 March 2007 from the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and has the honour to refer to the latter's note dated 7 February 2007, which requested all Member States to report to the Security Council, within 60 days of the adoption of the resolution, on the steps they have taken to implement the measures imposed in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and 17 with regard to the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In this connection, the Permanent Mission is pleased to enclose herewith a report on the procedures and measures taken by the United Arab Emirates for the implementation of the above-mentioned paragraphs (see annex).

07-26159 (E) 120307 140307

Annex to the note verbale dated 1 March 2007 from the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

[Original: Arabic]

Measures for the implementation by the United Arab Emirates of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) concerning the Iranian nuclear issue, in particular paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and 17

Within the framework of the United Arab Emirates' commitment to the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006), the Government of the United Arab Emirates has circulated the said resolution to all State authorities concerned, with a view to its implementation, in particular with respect to the following paragraphs:

Paragraph 3

The Government of the United Arab Emirates has undertaken, through the Federal Customs Authority, to circulate the resolution to all entry/exit points and customs posts with a view to preventing the supply, sale or transfer directly or indirectly from the territory of the United Arab Emirates, or by its nationals or using its flag vessels or aircraft to, or for use in or the benefit of, Iran, and whether or not originating in its territory, of all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology related to enrichment or heavy water or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, as indicated in paragraph 3 (a), (b), (c) and (d).

Paragraph 4

The Government of the United Arab Emirates, through the Federal Customs Authority, has issued a circular to all customs administrations regarding efforts concerning the obligation not to deal [sic] or to supply, sell or transfer directly or indirectly from the territory of the United Arab Emirates, or by its nationals or using its flag vessels or aircraft, or for their use therein [sic] or the benefit thereof, and whether or not originating in its territory, all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology [sic], and also what is mentioned [sic] in paragraph 4 (a), (b) and (c) of resolution 1737 (2006).

Paragraph 5

The Government of the United Arab Emirates, through the Federal Customs Authority, has issued a circular to all customs administrations and entry/exit points to which were attached documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815, to guarantee compliance with the terms of the guiding principles and the ascertainment of end use and the place thereof in respect of any imported item. They are in a position to exercise that right [sic] effectively and to notify the focal point, namely the Federal Customs Authority, immediately regarding any action, whether import, sale or transfer, of the items, materials, equipment, goods or technology referred to in document S/2006/814.

Paragraph 6

On 3 January 2007, the Government of the United Arab Emirates, through the Ministry of Economy, held a meeting attended by representatives of local economic

circles, chambers of commerce, free zones, the Federal Customs Authority and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, to study the mechanism for the implementation of the resolution and the obligation to prevent any kind of technical training or assistance, financial assistance, investment, brokering or other service, or the transfer of financial services or resources in connection with the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture or use of the proscribed items, materials, equipment, goods or technology defined in paragraphs 3 and 4, in addition to taking all precautionary steps and measures to guarantee the obligation of all companies and enterprises operating within the State not to have relations or connections of any kind whatsoever with the individuals and entities designated in the annex to the resolution; to monitor their activities and records constantly so as to guarantee compliance with the resolution; and to report to the Ministry of Economy any possible violation thereof.

Paragraph 7

On 18 January 2007, the Government of the United Arab Emirates, through the General Civil Aviation Authority and the Federal Customs Authority, held a coordination meeting with all State agencies concerned, with a view to compliance with the obligation to prevent aircraft and ships from transporting or re-exporting any of the items mentioned in documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815 via the country's airports or harbours, regardless of the origin thereof.

Paragraph 10

The Government of the United Arab Emirates, through the Ministry of the Interior, has informed all concerned public departments within the Ministry of the obligation of vigilance regarding the entry into or transit through the territory of the State of individuals engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for activities sensitive from the standpoint of nuclear proliferation or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

The United Arab Emirates affirms its commitment to making every effort to notify the Committee of the entry into or transit through its territory of the persons designated in the annex to the resolution, as well as of additional persons designated by the Security Council or the Committee, including persons engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for activities sensitive from the standpoint of nuclear proliferation and for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

Paragraph 12

The Government of the United Arab Emirates, through the Central Bank, has issued a circular to all banks, bureaux de change, investment and finance companies and other operating financial institutions regarding compliance with Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) and ordered them to freeze any accounts or deposits and not to effect any transfers in the names of the natural and artificial persons designated in the annex to the said resolution.

Paragraph 17

The Government of the United Arab Emirates is not involved in teaching and training exchange relations with Iran, nor do there exist within it specializations of the kind referred to in article 17.

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6 March 2007

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 2 March 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) and, with reference to the latter's note verbale dated 7 February 2007, has the honour to report to the Committee the following steps taken by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in the implementation of resolution 1737 (2006).

According to Laws and Regulations in force, all residents of Bangladesh are required to obtain a mandatory licence from the Nuclear Safety and Regulation Control (NSRC) Division, Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission (BAEC) to use, transport, import and export any radioactive material. BAEC is committed to preventing supply, sell, transport and trans-shipment of any material, equipment, goods and technology which may contribute to the development of nuclear weapons in Iran. BAEC has not issued any licence to any party, individual or flag vessel or aircraft to transport, export, import or carry any material/goods to or from Iran related to a nuclear weapon programme (enrichment, reprocessing or heavy water related activities). BAEC did not provide any training or technical assistance to the nationals of Iran related to the above-mentioned nuclear weapons related activities.

As far as freezing of funds/accounts/assets of persons/entities are concerned, Bangladesh Bank (central bank of Bangladesh) has already instructed all the scheduled banks operating in Bangladesh to take necessary actions as stipulated under resolution 1737 (2006).

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Note verbale dated 5 March 2007 from the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and, with reference to the latter's note dated 7 February 2007, has the honour to transmit herewith additional information, as requested, on the steps the Netherlands Government has taken to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 17 of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 5 March 2007 from the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Netherlands report on efforts towards implementation of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006)

Pursuant to paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006), I have the honour to inform you about the steps taken by the Netherlands government to implement the measures imposed by paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 17 of the above-mentioned resolution.

As a member State of the European Union (EU), the Netherlands implements the provisions of United Nations Security Council resolutions that fall within the scope of the competence of the EU via EU Common Positions and Regulations, the latter being directly applicable in the Netherlands.

In its conclusions adopted on 22 January 2007, the Council of the European Union welcomed the measures in resolution 1737 and called on all countries to implement the measures in full and without delay. Ministers agreed that the EU should prevent the export to and import from Iran of the goods on the NSG and MTCR lists; ban transactions with and freeze the assets of individuals and entities covered by the criteria in resolution 1737; and take measures to prevent Iranian nationals from studying proliferation sensitive subjects within the EU.

The EU immediately initiated the preparation of legal instruments implementing the provisions of resolution 1737. On 27 February 2007, the Council officially endorsed a Common Position concerning restrictive measures against Iran.[1] Preparations are under way to adopt without delay a Council Regulation.

As soon as the EU Regulation is adopted, the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with other ministers concerned, will lay down the necessary national provisions in secondary legislation, within the framework of the Sanctions Law 1977.

Pending the adoption of the EU Regulation, the competent authorities of the Netherlands will not grant any export licence for the supply or sale to Iran of the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology controlled by the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime.

Pursuant to resolution 1737, Dutch diplomatic posts abroad have been called upon to exercise vigilance regarding the entry into or transit through the Netherlands of individuals who are engaged in, directly associated with or providing support for Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities or for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, and have been instructed to consult the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in case of any visa request by such individuals.

Regarding measures to prevent Iranian nationals from studying proliferation sensitive subjects in the Netherlands, all diplomatic posts have been instructed to exercise vigilance regarding Iranian students requesting provisional residence and to inform the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service when students are (potentially) planning to study proliferation sensitive subjects.

[1] Official Journal of the European Union L 61, 28.2.2007, p. 49.